MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1881.

Amusements To-day.

Abbey's Park Theater-Le Voyage en Same Academy of Music-Camen. American Institute—Intertral Establish. Fijon Opera House—The South Charmer Bouth's Cheatre Resist.
Unionell's Cuseum Boudway and Mich.
Bio. https://www.boute.com/ Duly's Theater Cinterells at School. Club. D me Museum-IP fowers. Grand Opera House-Photos Haverly's Nibia's Garden-Donna Junita Buvery's 12th St. Theatre-Descon Crantel Haverie's 6th Av. Theatr. Sharps and Flats. M. d. von Square Taratre-Einersida M. d. van Square To etc.—Lancendo.
New theatre Comique.—The Major
Navelty Theatre, H. enklyn, E. D.—Cris and Leuk,
Nan Pranciare Ministrels—Broadway and 20th St.
Standard Theatre—Patience.
Thatin Theatre—The Sancted Catlle,
Tony Praint's Theatre—Variety.
The Lighter Paradox—35th St. and Broadway,
Union Names Theatre—The Ballyte of Line. Union Square Theatre The Doctor of Lima

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Nov. 5, 1881, was: 138.430 Weekly. 132.774 Thursday 133.127 Friday. 133.397 Saturday

Windson Theatre-100 Wives.

Total for the week

To-Morrow !

The returns of to-morrow's election will show the ability or the incompetence of the Half Breeds as political managers.

The Half Breeds made the Republican State ticket. They insulted the Old Guard in making it. They have allowed no partpership in conducting the canvass. The glory or the shame of the result will be theirs alone. The returns will also show whether the tide of public opinion is now setting in favor of the Republican party or

in favor of the Democracy. Thus a monument of the past and a prophecy of the future can both be found in the ballot boxes containing the suffrages of the people at this unprecedented election.

Small Men for Large Places.

The best men ought to be elected as Justices of the civil district courts. The salary, six thousand dollars a year, is only a little less than that received by the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and for this only two or three court sessions a week are required, of a few hours each.

Considering the amount of work done, there are no judicial offices in the whole country that are so well paid; and still these places have been filled in the past, as a rule, by fellows ignorant of law, careless of justice, and obtuse to any sense of decorum in court or of decency out of it, whose chief claims to distinction have been their prominence as pot-house politicians and leaders of chowder clubs.

Several of them are again in the field; but they ought not to have another chance of helping to bring the administration of the law into contempt.

The voters of the city ought to inquire into the record and the character of these candidates, and vote for the best men.

The Gentleman in Politics.

Mr. W. W. Aston is a gentleman. He is: scholar also. So far forth he fulfils the programme of those who desire to see the gentlemen, the millionaires especially, and the scholars paying attention to politics. But we say frankly that if every gentle-

man and every scholar who goes into polities, is to conduct his campaign in the demoralizing, corrupting, and unbecoming manner adopted by Mr. Aston, it would be a all such gentlemen, all such millionaires, and all such scholars should abstain entirely from public affairs and devote themselves to their own selfish and personal avocations.

The true gentleman and the true scholar, when from a sense of duty he engages in politics, will carry with him principles and rules of action entirely different from those manifested by Mr. Aston.

Purge the Departments!

President ARTHUR has an opportunity to purify the public service, if he be willing to improve is, and will eall around him men of the stamp of Judge Folger, enjoying the public confidence, who are sincere in a desire for honest and not for sham reform.

The departments are filled with corrupt subordinates, in whose hands the running machinery is placed. They job and steal and swindle by method. Imperfect and whitewasning as the recent report of the Freasury is, it reveals the operation of a venal system and its control without checks by a gang of organized thieves holding responsible offices. Upron, Assistant Secretary; Power, Chief Clerk; Lamphere, Appointment Clerk, and others of less degree, to say nothing of John Sherman's "Custedian," were all criminated in the robbery of the contingent fund.

Only a glimpse was permitted in that scandal, but even the surface was rich in peculation. Mr. WINDOM shut the gates down on any full exposure, and Mr. Shek-MAN, who falsely pretended to desire the facts, protested earnestly, and railied his party, too, against publishing the testimony. That act settled opinion as to the truth of the charges, and left the ex-Secretary in a predicament from which escape is now impossible. A searching investigation is demanded, and it must be made.

Judge Folger cannot expect to adminis ter the Treasury properly with the leavings of Mr. Sherman, and with official surroundings that, in justice to himself, he cannot trust. Far better to suffer some temporary inconvenience from new hands than to risk the contact with these old ones, that will be difficult to displace if they are tolerated at all.

Take an illustration directly in point. In the Navy investigation of 1876 it was proven that the contractors and Jobbers were enabled to earry through their nelarious work in part by collusion with clerks in the bursaus, who drove a large and flourishing business in that way, as others did there and elsewhere, by blackmailing claims, good, bad, and indifferent.

Among the most notorious of these jobpers was S. P. BROWS of Washington, originearly all of the departments, and who is new complicated in the Star route frauds. ing to negotiate a sale to a certain Canada The clerk, E. Wolf, was examined as fol-

matrice and colf. A =10 rests 1870, and 1975 Mr. Hauwa paid mode a to two naval clares to the amount of \$2,000 in partir through my hands and partir by himself.

W - Wood ever the names of those two startes? A -

"Q - How were those capments generally made? A -to arrentance, siwars in greetbacks.

Q -D you know what a rvice they rendered for it?

Q - That was at A - They used to raise bids for us, or on. At rit was awarted to us they would the method of doing things so as to make it

then so there afterward, take that schedule back, make out another one, and put that contract in. These cierks

had charge of that department of the business.

- Q - They would then substitute another bid? A-Another schedule; put another schedule in. There is a chedule you had to sign, and the schedule is really the bid. . . . The clerks would take them over in own rooms and fix them there. I generally did the figuring myself. They would come down and tell us how much we could raise it, and as I wrote the others the handwriting, of course, would have to correspond.

"Q -What would d termine the limit to which it should be raised? A -As near as we could go to the next bid. "Q - You could not so beyond that? A - No. We could not so beyond that because all these bids have to be printed in the naval reports. "Q-Would you go under the next bid ! A.-Yes, sir just enough not to excite suspicion."

The proof of the corruption of these clerks, who had charge of the bids for contracts, was crushing, and noserious actempt was made to deny it. Their guilt, however, was a recommendation to Secon Robeson, who made it a point to retain them in office in the face of the unanimous report, with a single exception, of the Naval Committee.

These same clerks are still holding the most responsible places in the Bureau of Equipment, and of course they have not forgotten their former practices. They are examples of a system which has degraded the public service and demoralized nearly all connected with it. The great business of the Government is thus carried on in its details by sharpers and knaves, who make the most of their opportunities, and who steal whatever is within reach.

The President cannot close his eves against these stern facts; and if he fails to cleanse the departments, so much the worse for his Administration.

"I Do Solemnly Swear."

When Mr. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR Was sworn in as a State Senator two years ago,

he subscribed to this oath: "I do solemnly swear that I have not, directly or in directly, paid, offered, or promised to pay, contributed, or offered or promised to contribute, any money or other valuable thing as a consideration or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at the election at which I was elected to said office, and have not made any promise to nfluence the giving or with holding any such vote.

Suppose in case of his election to Congress Mr. ASTOR were required to subscribe to such an oath! Could he take his seat?

Organization.

It is little to say that the superior organization of the Republican party is the thing which has rendered it practically invincible for more than twenty years. Such politicians as Monroy, ARTHUR, Donsey, and the CAMERONS have kept the machine in order, and brought it into effectual action to meet every national emergency. The party works with the precision of a regular army The reserves are always within call. Several times it has been on the eve of a disastrous defeat, and was saved only by the most extraordinary expedients. No other party organization ever existed sufficiently strong and precise to have executed and sustained the Fraud of 1876. No other ever had firmness and flexibility enough to retrieve the initial disaster of last year, and snatch victory from the very jaws of defeat.

The Democracy, on the other hand, is an undisciplined and leaderless host. It entered each of the last two Presidential elections with a majority of the people prepared to vote its ticket, and it came out of the one worsted by fraud, and of the other defeated by money and comprehensive work. It assembles for every national conflict like a concourse of militia, each State contingent bringing its own leaders and ideas, and then dissolving again immediately after the event. No work is done, no organization promoted, except under the stern pressure of a campaign. This is the cause of its succession of failures. Let the Democracy prepare for war in time of peace. A permanent organization reaching down to the people and embodying them is one thing wanted. great deal better for the public welfare if A leader of Jeffersonian principles and common sense genius, around whom the whole party will rally, is another.

New Law Points for Merchants.

Several of the decisions in the just published volume of the Court of Appeals reports are of general interest. One case was a rather odd one about partnership names. There is a law which forbids using "& Co." in a partnership name, unless there is some real person who is the "company." A man took his wife into partnership, and the two put up a sign and carried on business as, let us say, BLANK & Co. Fault was found on the ground that a married woman is not allowed to carry on mercantile business, buy goods, and give notes, and therefore there was not really any responsible person in the firm answering to the "Co." in the firm name. But the Court said it is not unlawful for a man to take his wife into partnership and call her "Co." She may not be responsible on her contracts, but she is a real person. What the law forbida is the cheat of pretending there is a firm, when in fact there

is no partuer whatever. During a time of pretty active speculation in Wall street a certain broker issued circulars saying that he would buy "straddle contracts" for outsiders and guarantee them against any less except the commis sion paid. A lady living in the country re ceived one of the circulars, and wrote ordering the broker to make a purchase for her upon the condition named -that she should not, in any event, lose anything but commissions. The broker answered that he had bought for her a straddle in Lake Shore and Michigan stock. A straddle is a stock contract so arranged that the buyer will Ake profit if the stock rises or falls within a certain time, but if it remains stationary the seller is entitled to a bonus. The stock rose, and the lady expected a check for profits. Instead she received a letter saying that the broker had afterward "sold stock short" against it, and that the result was she owed him \$9. He claimed to have the right to manage the straddle in this way, in virtue of the "custom of Wall street." But she brought suit for her profits, and the Court said she should have them. When Wall street brokers engage to do business for outsiders they must act according to the contract They cannot follow a custom of the street, different from the contract, which the customer knew nothing about. People in the rural districts are not expected to

know all the customs of Wall street. An iron manufacturing company em ployed a broker to make sales of their steel naily of Maine, who had confederates in ratis made for radroad tracks, and the broker worked about four months endeaverrailroad. But he did not succeed, and at length the iron company became dissatisfied and broke off the whole matter. The another broker came forward, saying: " ! can bring about a sale." And he succeeded At this the first sued the iron company for commissions, for he said it was not fair, after all the pains he had taken, that they should turn the business over to another man. But the Court said that a broker to buy or sell carns no commissions unless he succeeds in arranging a bargain It is one of the risks of a broker's business that he may spend a good in you be to the department we would put it in argoon a | deal of time and labor, and earn nothing by

low figure that we would be certain to get it. We would | it, because of his failure to find one who will sell or buy what the employer wishes or has. Up to the time of this broker's completing an arrangement with the railroad company to take the ralls at the iron company's price-which he never did-the iron company could dismiss him if it had any good, honest reason for so doing; and then, even though a sale was afterward made to the very purchaser he had thought of, he could not claim anything. This applies to many cases of brokers such as try to sell houses for owners or find houses for tenants;

they cannot claim commissions unless they actually succeed. It is an old rule that if a buyer of goods obtains credit by making false statements as to his means of payment he is guilty of deceit or fraud. In recent years mercantile agencies have been active in collecting information about buyers and turnishing it to sellers as desired. Of course, they rely in part upon a merchant's own account of his affairs and financial situation, testing or e rroborating it by wnat others tell them. A certain merchant gave a grossly exaggerated account of his resources and solvency to the mercantile agency; it went upon their books, and was the means of leading them to give one of their customers a too favorable estimate. In other words, the merchant deceived the agency into rating him too high, and the agency, in consequence, innocently deceived its client into making a heavy sale on credit. When the seller discovered the fraud, he sued the buyer, who defended himself on the ground that he made no statements to the seller whatever: if he had deceived any one, it was only the mercantile agency. But the Court said that making false statements of one's resources to a mercantile agency, with the intention that they shall be repeated to its customers, is, in point of law, the same thing as direct lying to any customer who inquires of the agency and is misled by the false information.

Judge O'Gorman.

It is not needed to argue with people about voting for RICHARD O'GORMAN as Judge of the Superior Court.

The people of the city will vote for Richt-ARD O'GORMAN, and to-morrow evening he will be the Judge elect.

Mr. Blaine as a Citizen of New York. There is some speculation as to what Mr BLAINE will do when he finds himself out of public life next mouth, for the first time in many years. Unlike Roscoe Conkling, Mr. BLAINE has no profession to return to when out of office. He owned a newspaper down in Maine, years ago, but disposed of it when he went to Congress, and since then has had no private calling. To be sure, in pursuing the paths of statesmanship, Mr. BLAINE has neldentally become a millionaire, but even millionaires of Mr. Blaine's active tempera-

ment need work to do. And where will Mr. BLAINE live? He would hardly be a sensible man to finish the costly house that he began to build when he became a member of Gen. GAR-FIELD's Cabinet. Malarious and uncomfort able Washington is no place for a permanent home. And who ever heard of a candi date for the Presidency from the District of Columbia? No, Washington is no place for Mr. BLAINE.

But what does pent-up, circumscribed out-of-the-way Maine offer? Nothing. It is too far from political, social, and business centres. There is not enough of it to oc cupy Mr. BLAINE's busy mind.

Neither Washington nor Maine will do There is obviously just one thing that will do. Let Mr. BLAINE sell his house in Wash ington, come to New York, and make his permanent home here! He can compromise with his proud Maine constituents by spending his summer vacations among them.

New York is the centre of eve which Mr. BLAINE is interested. His fellow capitalists in great railroad enterprises live here. All the politicians come here. All social charms continually abide here. No where else in such perfection is that good living so much enjoyed by Mr. BLAINE. He could have one perpetual round of choice dinners, and entertain in an elegance that could not be approached elsewhere.

By all means let Mr. BLAINE come to New York! It is the place of all others for him. How the timid Half Breeds would rush from heir holes after election and gather under his protecting wing! How the haughty Stalwarts would come down after their short-lived triumph over their foes to-morrow and sue for peace! Think of the battle of the giants for the control of the National Convention in 1884, with BLAINE in the lists as a candidate from New York! We invite Mr. BLAINE to become our fel-

low citizen; to enter a field worthy of him, one wide enough for the wildest flight of his boundless ambition.

Half Breed and Stalwart.

The Republican party is divided into Stalwarts and Half Breeds. What do these terms signify? Is a Half Breed only a half Republican? And is a Stalwart necessarily a thoroughbred? Not always.

Attne Chicago Convention, and during the preliminary struggles, a Half Breed was a Republican who believed, or pretended to believe, in republican institutions, and who was opposed to turning the republic into an empire, with GRANT for the head centre. since then he has been only an underbred climbing stepladders to look through transom lights, and seeking diligently for an office as the reward for trampling down men whom he had followed obsequiously or a dozen years.

Before Chicago, at Chicago, and since hicago, Stalwartism has meant Grantism-Grantism in the past and imperialism in the future. It did not mean republicanism at all. Perhaps Gen. ARTRUE, who has been known as a Stalwart, will give the term a new signification.

Every New Jersey Democrat should see o it that his candidate for State Senator is not raded off in the interests of other caudidates That game is being tried by the Republicans, who are giving liberal bargains to secure the tate Senate. It is their first move toward setting Secon Robeson to the United States The East River, under any circumstances,

presents a magnificent vista. Having a fringe f ships on either shore extending into the smoky distance, backed by tall warehouses with glimpses of domes and steeples, and spanned by the biggest suspension bridge in he world, it excites the admiration of all who cross the Brooklyn ferries, and forms one of the most impressive sights of the metropolis. At night, lined with innumerable lights and en ivened by the constant passage of bridiantly glated ferryboais and other vessels, with their hilling colored signals, it is even a finer sight than by day. Last evening this river of spectacles served to set off a celestial scene of unusual beauty. The full moon rose over the river, accompanied at a little distance by Jupiter. In the mists of the horizon the moon emed magnified into enormous proportions. and its reflection in the stream lighted up the whole scene wonderfully. There was just smoke nough in the air to take off the gare of the non's light, and the features of this distant

distinctness. There were the so-called seas and the mountainous districts as plain as though painted on a school globe. The little Sea of Moisture was a round black patch upon the vellow globe, and the long, forked bays at the southern end of the Sea of Tranquillity seemed o invite measurement with a scale and a pair of dividers. Such a sight gives one an interesting notion of how large one of our great lakes would look 240,000 miles away. It would take a powerful telescope to show the Eleventh

Mr. Asron's managers sit in secret with ocked doors, that their doings may not be known to the honest people of the district; but the clinking of the twenty-dollar pieces in the barrooms tells the cost at which manhood is

Congress District, which Mr. ASTOR aspires

to represent, as a spot as big as one of his gold

A political career is open to any young man, no matter under what disadvantages he may exist. The Independent candidate for Constable in the Thirteenth Ward, Brooklyn is a bootblack. This interesting fact will doubtess arouse his friends among the voters From all accounts he is honest, and no sensible man can have any conscientious scruples against voting for him on the ground that he is a bootbinck.

The bottom of the step ladder is slowly

slipping out. Even Old Sait may be dissolved in the torm that will pelt the Half Breeds to-morrow There is disaffection in his district, and astrong andidate is running against him. As the father f all apportionment iniquity, every Democratic vote in the district should be cast against him.

If each of the Republican factions beleves what it said about the other in the Sentorial canvass last spring, and acts according to its belief to-morrow, the Republican vote wil be the lightest ever polled since the organiza-

ion of that party. It has been charged heretofore that there has been an arrangement in the Eighth and Tenth Assembly Districts of this city through the subserviency of the Democratic managers to John J. O'BRIEN and Judge Parriesson, the Republican leaders, by which, without regard to the will of the people, it has been determined in advance who should be returned as elected to offices ontrolled by these districts. The truth of this scandal is rendered probable by the fact, now plain, that the local managers of all parties have agreed to work in common to elect John E. BRODSEY, Republican, to the Assembly; Geomes Hall, Tammany, Alderman, and John A. Dinkel, County Denocracy, District Judge. To defeat this disgraceful coalition, ALFRED STECKLER, who is endorsed by the Bar Association, is an independent candidate for the Judgeship, and should receive the support of honest men of every party.

Mayor Howell, of Brooklyn has written as follows to the Young Democratic Club, in reference to his purposes if reflected;

"I shall appoint to office only men of high character, the descript public confidence, who are not tained with trousdoing, who are thoroughly competent to perform be duties of their station, and whose daily conduct confidence on thoroughly he while trust."

If these words mean anything, they seal the ate of some of the political backs whose reappearance in the Commissionerships has been the bugbear to many voters who would othervise vote for Mr. Howell. There is no misunderstanding this piedge, and public opinion can enforce its performance.

Mr. SETH Low, the Brooklyn candidate or Masor, who is a rich young man, if not a allionaire, has refused to spend a dollar to ecure his own election. His resolution is in ontrast to the prodigality of young Mr. Aston, who seems to have no scruples about using his wealth to attain the end of his ambitton. If Mr. Low is elected he can probably say with truth that he did not buy a vote. If Mr. Asron s elected he can probably say the same thing. ut can he say it with equal truth?

The next change of base contemplated by the Russian Czar is said to be from Gatschina to Annitchkoff, the advantage of the latter being a system of countermines around the abree, which would prevent its being mined without detection. A ruler who, wherever he goes, practically announces himself as in a state of siege, and keeps his pickets far out in galleries under ground, as well as on its surface, must feel it a mockery to call himself autocrat of the Russias.

Large fires are generally interesting ights to all except those whose property is urning. The spectacle presented by the big fire in Hoboken last night was unique. Persons crossing the East River from Brooklyn about lightfall saw the smoke of the conflagration owering up above the intervening city and orming itself into airy domes and battlenents, like thunder clouds on a summer afternoon. Instead of spreading in every direction, the masses of smoke, after reaching a great height perpendicularly above the fire vere borne off to the southeast. The light of the flames beneath was reflected, like a sunset, upon the northern face of the smoke clouds. mparting to them a splendid glow of color, that reached higher and higher until it illuminated the topmost whiff of smoke half way to the

Despite the indiguant energy with which the Key Arenas affair has been depicted as an insult to the Stars and Stripes, and an imprisonment of free-born American citizens, those who ave been sharpening up their swords for a war with Mexico can safely put them away. lonsul Hall says that no international dispute is involved, the case being one of ordinary arrest for trespass on a guano reel. The invasion of Mexico must be once more postponed.

The Bar Association has lent new interest o the triangular light for the Civil Justiceship in the Fourth Judicial District, which comprises the Tonth and Seventeenth Wards. It has enlorsed Altreep Sterkhen, the Citizens' candidate; condemned Jours A. DINKEL, the incumbent of the office, who, though not popular in the district, has been renominated by the County Democracy and Tammany Hall, and ias totally ignored HENRY C. BOTTY, the Reublican candidate, who, as the anti-machine Republicans of the district claim, was put into he held at the bidding of John J. O'BRIEN and JACON M. PATTI BON, Jr., the chief engineers of the local machine, to assure the reflection of DINKIL. If one-half of what the Bar Associaion says of DINKEL is true, he certainly ought

There are likely to be exciting times in Pittsburgh. The Law and Order League has etermined to put a stop to the violation of the sunday laws by liquor sellers. Its members say that they will do this peaceably if they can, out formibly if they must, They charge the auhorities with conniving at the Sabbath breaking of the saloon keepers, and promise to make it lively for them. Just what the result of the novement will be is by no means certain.

The erop of Thanksgiving proclamations now appearing shows plainly that the con ented mind has no trouble in finding causes for happiness, when the day appointed for feelng happy comes around, by the almanae, even f it falls in a year by no means free from pubic calamities. Out West, where the crops have been destroyed by inundations, the Governors are thankful that the floods were not droughts; here, at the Fast, they are thankful because the droughts might have been floods. As Gov. Connell puts it. "although the parched earth has withheld a portion of its usually generous production, yet careful cultivation has been reasonably remunerated," and despite a great national calamity, by which the chosen ruler of the country has been removed through assassination, the public peace has been undisturbed." Perhaps the Governor of Michigan will be thankful that the world were revealed with almost telescopie | forest fires were not hall storms. The model of | ins san

the average Thanksgiving proclamation seems to be the optimism of the famous Shepherd of

Salisbury Pinin. It would seem more rational to mention simply the causes of thankfulness that exist, and let nione the calamities and distresses of the community, instead of trying to scale down and explain away these latter, which is a process by no means consoling to those who have suffered

The disaster of the War Eagle, the second of precisely the same character occurring recently on Western rivers, will confirm the theory that a catastrophe of any form, far from provoking special care against its repetition, is likely to be followed by another of the same sort. But although the War Engle, like her predecessor, was swept away by the current and dashed against a bridge, yet, unlike the ase of the earlier wreck, there is no complaint that she was unfit for her service or that her crew were in liquor; and, as a consequence, he passengers all escaped but two, while the boat struck the bridge hard enough to break out a span.

The return on Saturday of the Golden Pleace, the last of the Arctic vessels fitted out by the Government this year, substantially closes for the present season the prospect of hearing tidings of the Jeannette. There were five of these expeditions. The first was that of the revenue steamer Corwin, which left San Francisco May 4, on her annual patrol of the northwestern coast, and returned Oct, 21, having looked after the enforcement of the revenue laws, inquired about the missing whalers, and landed at a very high point on Wrangell Land, but bringing back no trace of the Jeannette. The second and third expeditions started the same day, June 16, the Rodgers from San Francisco, to search through Behring Straits, and the Alliance from St. John, to search around Spitzbergen. The latter has returned without any news of the missing vessel, and the former has been heard from as late as Oct. 7. when she was about going into winter quarters, probably on the Siperian coust, having performed an important Arctic feat of exploraion in circumnavigating Wrangell Land, and so determining its contour but hearing not even a rumor of the Jeannette. The fourth and fifth expeditions were the two Signal Service parties sent north to establish permanent staions, one in the Proteus, at Lady Franklin Bay, and the other in the Golden Fleece, at Point Barrow. The former started near the beginning of July, and the latter at the end of that month, and now the vessels have both returned, leaving the permanent parties to get ready for the winter, and bringing no news from the Jeannette.

Perhaps, however, the Jeannette may duly appear and report progress for herself.

WHY THE STAR CASES DRAG.

One Reason for Col. Cook's Inactivity-Will District Attorney Corkhill be Displaced?

Washington, Nov. 4.-Numerous reasons may exist for the manner in which the Star route cases drag their slow length along, But a single fact will probably assist those who are at all interested in knowing. It may be remarked that the prosecution; notably Col. Cook, has never been ready, but always in some other place, whenever the time came around that had been set for a hearing. This sort of thing some time since became a scandal, and produced the impression that the proceedings were little less than a sham, Col. Cook, until within a yery few days, has never been ready to give the cases his attention in court. It was only the other day the Court made the inquiry, "When is it probable Col. Cook can be caught, so that the argument can be had on the pending question?" 'Col. Cook is a hard mun to catch in these mat-

ters." was the answer.

Now, the terms on which Mr. Attorney-General MacVeagh contracted with Col. Cook to take charge of the Star cases may explain some part of this; and the reader-will understand it better when he knows that Col. Cook was paid a retainer of \$2,500, and that Mr. MacVeagh entered into a contract whereby he is to be paid the further sum of \$100 for each and every day ustil the Star cases are disposed of.
To Cook this was a regular bonanza; and he forthwith proceeded to work it. He was never

Opinions differ as to whether MacVeagh made these extraordinary terms with Cook made these extraordinary terms with Cook be-cause of his eminent abilities to go ahead or to hold back—there being, in fact, few reasons for going anead and many for holding back. The metive for holding back, more than taif suspected—not to say quite believed—being something that inhered with the merits of the

something that inhered with the merits of the cases. If not this, what?
Vigorous work, brompt trial, and that sort of thing would bring him a small fee, the opposite course a big one. The thing thus tar has worked according to the spirit of the contract. For instance: Not to refer to what happened before, took, by dodging off to New York, last week, and appearing in court five days after to say how indignant he was with Brady's counsel, got just \$500 more than he would have got had he not dodged and got out of the way, when he knew he would have to appear if he didn't dedge.

Whether there has been sharing anywhere with anybody to produce delay, opinions may differ. The only thing the public knows is that there have been almost an endless number of delays, a regular hide and seek performance, Col. Cook appearing at regular intervals to

differ. The only thing the public knows is that there have been almost an en-liess number of delays, a regular hide and seek performance, Col. Cook appearing at regular intervals to exploit his indignation because somebody or other continues to foil him in his endeavors to push ahead the Star cases.

It is to be observed that Mr. MacVeagh has never opened his mouth to show that this sort of thing was not according to his wishes, or was not the very thing contracted for between himself and Col. Cook. From first to last Cook appears to have satisfied MacVeagh.

The underlying motive may be that MacVeagh, seeing the cases have no merit, wants to secure time to get out himself; therefore the contracts for the do-nothing policy until he is fairly out of the way, and can't be hurt, as he believes. If this is not the actual state of the case, then Mr. MacVeagh and Col. Cook are unfortunate in having conducted themselves so as to furnish the publica reason to believe it is, whether they intended it or not.

If the Star cases do not continue to drag their slow length along it will not be because Col. Cook has not a sufficient motive.

If Mr. MacVeagh had not a sufficient motive in contracting with Col. Cook virtually to protract the cases indefinitely, and finally let them side, then he has acted very strangely.

Leaving this blusse of the Star cases, it is to be remarked that when Congress meets there is likely to be a new one. It is said the chief interest in the subject has not here deviced, and will not be befare Congress meets. It is not necessary now to refer to designs for turning the tables and for getting at the inwardness of several things relating to this extraordinary trosecution. There are picuty of rumors that the Star people have determined on bringing suits against certain Government officials, for such charges as terjury, surbornation of testimony, and the life. Be this as it may, so long as Col. Cook securing the sind of man by going ahead to miss getting \$100 a day for holding lack.

It is understood

It is understood that District Attorney Corkhill will shortly be removed by the President. It is not impossible that Col. Cook may be cut short in his enterprising attempts to ishow how It is the orinion of an observing lawrer that

It is the orinion of an observing lawyer that whatever may be the degree of interest new or stany time felt by the public in these cases, it is not likely to grow less, although it may relate to other persons than those who up to the present moment have been most conspicuous. "MacVengh," said he," has dropped out after a fashion the furthest possible from creditable to nimed for assuring to the public as to the merits of the cases. Other individuals, scarcely less conspicuous, I expect to see dropping out or standing forth in a light not more creditable, according to their respective positions in connecording to their respective positions in con-nection with the Government."

The America Cup.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There are some who say that in the coming international con-test for the Ameri a Cup, should the wind prove light at e opening of the first race, the Mischief would prove a Gracie, and also a lover of ture play, I wish to say that season should satisfy an unbrassed mind that the Gracie has beaten the Mischief possibly worse in light winds than in heavy weather.

As nt this season it is impossible to count much on

light weather, the wacht which has the best general qualities is the yacht to sail. NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

From the Springfull Republican. If President Arthur sends Ton Ochilitree to a Petersung the Car wil be in fars. He need liver is companionamy to make him forest the Shiniast during the program forcesses of direction of Ochilitree's stories can't do that service for him noth-

WHO FRANK HATTON IS,

A Letter of Introduction from the Irrepressi-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser : Richand Hatton's old homestead is four miles south of this place. I visited it to-day. It is at present owned and occupied by William Hatton and his widowed sister, Mrs. Mary Scott. brother and sister of Richard Haiton, who was the father of Frank Hatton of the Burlington Harckeye, now First Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States. I have nearly all my life lived almost within sight of the ancient

home of the Hattons. Richard removed with his family to Iowa in in 1868, and edited the Mount Pleasant Journal until 1871, when he died. Six or eight years ago Frank was married to a Miss Snyder whose picture I sent to the New York illustrated weeklies this morning). About the time of his father's death Frank left Mount Pleasant, and, buying an interest in the Hawkeye, located at Burlington. There he, Bob Burdette, luck, and fate fought it out together until he became

rich and more than balf a Cabinet Minister. Frank was born in Cambridge, O., twenty-three miles north of here, thirty-five years ago. He is an Ohio man, every inch of him. Richard Hatton was a fine scholar, and taught school all

Hatton was a fine scholar, and taught school all around this region. He made a success of country journalism in a small and respectable way. It was when he published the Calitz Republican, before the war, as the personal organ of John A. Bingham, at the home of the latter, that Frank learned the printing trade in his father's office.

Bingham was a great friend of the Hatton family, and Frank was his special protegé. It runs in the family to be soldiers—private soldiers—and that is another reason why I like them. Anybody would accept a Major-General's commission, pay, and allowances, but it takes something grand and heroic in a man of parts to consent to be of no account and humble himself in the ranks as a common soldier.

Frank Hatton's grandfather was a soider of the war of 1812, and draw a pension until he died at the ripe age of 96. His father was also born at Fairfax Court House, and died in Washington's army. Frank Hatton was fifteen years years old when the war of the rebellion commenced, and, snatching up his drum, the young scapegrace ran off to the semy, and drummed away there till the war was over.

He made music for Sherman as he marched down to the sea. He will make quite other rousic for the Star route rascais before taps are sounded out for the Arthur Administration.

I saw Frank's picture as a drummer boy, and sent it to the New York picture papers to-day. I know Bob Burdette will grin all over when he sees it there.

"It is not often," said his old Aunt Mary to

ees it there.
"It is not often," said his old Aunt Mary to "It is not often," said his old Aunt Mary to me to-day, "that a boy can drum his way into the Cabinet;" and she laughed, and so did I. It will make lob Burdette laugh when he reads it. I asked Aunt Mary if Frank was educated as well as his father. "Bless you, no," she repoied quickly. "Richard was a good Latin and tireek scholar before he left Old Virginia, and had the benefit of all that was taught in colleges in those days. But Frank ran off to the army just when he was beginning to get his education. In truth," concluded the old lady, not without an expression of pride in her nephew, "after all, I have often wondered how he got up so high anyhow."

"Does he ever write to vou?"

"No," sh, "spiled," not since he became a great man."

This she said quite seriously. I just as innocently inquired:

"When was that?" "When was that?"
Just then our eyes met and an explosion of mutual laughter followed, Old William joining heartly with us, as the point reached his mental vision, and then we all laughed until the old cabin walls rang again.

I expect Bob Burdotte will take a smile over that too, when he gets his eyes on it in The Sun. It would make the Cardiff Giant grin.

Caldwell, Ohio, Nov. 1.

Caldwell, Ohio, Nov. 1. CALDWELL, Ohio, Nov. 1.

THE BATTLE IN OSWEGO.

The Stalwarts Fighting Hard for Cullinan-

Oswego, Nov. 6.-The fight in the First Oswego District is as good as ended, for not many votes will be changed between now and election day. The election of the Hon, W. A. 'oucher, Democrat, to the Assembly is conceded. In that case Oswego will be represented by a different set of men from those she has been sending to the Legislature for some years. Between step-ladder and fog-horn statesmer Oswego County has had little part in the legislation of the State, but if Mr. Poucher is elected her influence will be feit in all important measures, and especially if the Legislature should be Democratic. The campaign has been one of the bitterest and in some respects the most violent and disgraceful in the history of the district. The Stawarts have dropped everything else in their anxiety to save Cullinan. The balance of their ticket has received no attention whatever. Canal Auditor Place has left his post at Albany and has personally blown the bellows of his organ, the Stalwart Oswego Times, in a campaign of vituperation of the Times, in a campaign of vituperation of the Democratic and Haif Breed candidates. This method has aroused the friends of each to the

Democratic and Hair Breed candidates. This method has aroused the friends of each to the utmost activity.

The Haif Breeds claim that they will poll more votes than the Stalwaris. The latter have no hope of pulling Cullinan through except by the use of money, with which they have flooded the district. But so deep seaded is the feeling that it is not believed that he can buy his election. His campaign is conducted by F. S. Mott. late member of the State Committee: Recorder Getty, and J. J. Lamoree, ex-District Attorney, who prosecuted the Greenfold case. The latter expects to be Collector of the Pert of Oswego, if Mr. Cullinan is elected. Otherwise, it is said. Mr. Cullinan himself will be appointed. Mr. Benson is fighting his own battle, with Collector Fort, Mayor Failing, Col. T. B. White, Mr. Sloan, and others as licitionants. Mr. Poucher is supported by the entire Democratic forces.

The Cultinan men claim to have scored a point yesterday by getting the consent of the County Committee to print Mr. Cullinan's name on the ticket as the regular candidate. The committee consists of nine members, two of whom are candidates on the county ticket. They were anxious to doke the question. There are three Ha f Breeds on the countyticket. They were anxious to doke the question. There are three Ha f Breeds on the countyticket, They were anxious to doke the question. There are three Ha f Breeds on the countyticket, the members from the First Assembly District, who are all Stawarts except one, and they of course directed that Cullinan's name be printed on the recuisir texet. It turns out, however, that the text is had aiready been printed with his name without the formal sanction of the County Committee, but by secret understanding between the Stalwart members.

Mr. O. J. Jenning, Stalwart, Superintendent of the Oswego Canal, has discharged a number of Republican leak-tenders who refused to vote for Cultinan, This has increased the reaction against Cullinan, though the Stalwarts shee he had one Hall Breed, and thus will ma

PIDCOCK DEMOCRATS.

The Faction that is Causing a Lively Fight for Sheriff in Hunterdon, N. J.

FLEMINGTON, Nov. 5 .- There is a lively

fight for Sheriff in Hunterdon County. It all comes through a mixing up of factions previous to the Democratic caucus a few weeks ago. John Ramsey was the nominee of what is known as the Pideock wing of the party. Major Lunger was supported by the branch of the Democracy which ex-Congressman John T. Bird leads. Ramsey was also the pet of John N. Voorhees, a political aspirant and a well-known lawyer. Voorhees spoke of Ramsey as his man, and took great tride in advancing his caims. Pidesek is not in the hatel of playing second fiddle to anylesdy else's man, so he said it Voorhees wanted to run Ramsey be could go on. Pidesek thereupon wind ew from ney active participation in the light, and allowed Readington Township, which polls a great many votes and does as Fidesek defates, to go by default. It gave Lunger II majority at the exacus, and Lunger came out some 800 votes and Ramsey was mad. Pidesek then went to work and scurred the nonmantion of his business partner, J.P. Brothers by the Republicans.

The standard is denied by exact and treasement and scarce that all this business partner, J.P. Brothers by the Republicans.

The standard in the denied of Hunderdon which is entirely noved. Lunger is the regular bear owned and the second of the business cannot date and is regarded as an house, caused hours. Brothers is destricted as an house interest to have a second of the business of the second of Bird leads. Hamsey was also the pet of John or faire candidate, and is recarded as an honest, espatide man. Brothers is distributed to many Republicans because he cases his nomination largely to Phinors. Many Republicans will therefore vote for Linger or remain away from the balet bax, while one faction of the Desmocracy will support limiters. The star of Brothers seems had now in the assendant but Ramsey promises to bold be asse of Pideoch's apathy before the endeds. Work adds to Ramsey's describ to left is the fact that he lost, so he says, \$7,000 in the causes light, and he knows that the new who got paid wont back on him. This look he is showing everywhere, and denounting the men whose names are within. The men in previous read at an pleased with the situation, at house there are monate in the same will not be build shed into antique for Longer by any such that indican. The campaign is very much as the lotter are order.

Will The amount of the local and the local and

Will Tary Accept a Hebrew! To THE LISTON OF THE SUN-Sir: I would like to become a mancher of the Y-way Mear's Christian Assertation, but I am a Hebrew. Would this be a reas n for the ercepting med.

D. E. Naw Young Nov. 6

SUNBEAMS.

Baron Haymerle left but little fortune. The Emperor has given his widow 0.00 florins a year out of his privy purse, and undertakes his son's education.

The question is raised in the Paris Figure whether a man should how on entering a railroad carriage. Opinion seems much divided, but the noes have it.

—The only place where cremation seems

to be thoroughly established is Milan, where about 150 bodies have been burnt since the crematory was builtscarcely a year. -An account of a Chicago funeral says that the burnal casket "was made to conform as ar as possible with the comforts the occupant was wont to sur-

round himself with in the home he has left." -The silver wedding of Abraham Eichold and wife, in Chicago, cost \$20,000. The festivities oc-curred in a large hall, the music, decorations, and supper were of the best, and no presents were accepted.

-Four more splendid lions have been sent to the Porte-Saint-Martin from Ageria, making in all eight hone, two elephants, and various other animals which are produced in La Biche our Bis at that theatre -The Levant Herald, which leads a most

checkered existence, being generally killed two or three times a year by the Turkish Government, is on its legs once more, and must really be credited with a more than -A woman at Marietta, Ohio, on reading somebody having committed suicide by means of towel, remarked that she did not understand how it coul

leath in exactly the same manner. -When William J. Handy of Someract County, Md., lost his slaves by the war, he declared that he would never employ hired labor. His tarm became a

vilderness, and it was a struggle to reach his hous -A party of mulatto girls appear at one hicego variety theatre as "Yannabacke Geisha daners, direct from the tea gardens of Tokio," and at snother establishment, the same evening, as "genume Comanche maidens," their natural color answering both

surposes, though their features do not. -The Presbyterian Synod, composed of delegates from presbytèries in the adjoining parts of Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, admitted a negre for several years, but in the present session the question of excluding him was raised, and a majority voted to

turn him out. This action was based solely on his color -In a Montreal breach of promise suit, it was shown that the pair agreed upon a day for marriage, and marked it in a calendar of her diary, and that he twice surreptitiously rubbed out the mark and put it i outh shead. She caught bim at it on the last occasion,

and cought by a recourse to the law to compel him to keep the original promise.

—Wisconsin has been trying to destroy its wolves, wild cats, and foxes by offering a reward for every one killed, and within six months has expended nearly \$8.000 in this way. But those who seem to know, say that the only result has been to increase the number of these animals, the reward offered for their destruction being an incentive to breed and raise then

-The latest review of the French wine rade estimates the yield this year at about 40,000,000 hectolitres (the hectolitre is twenty-two gallons). This is less than the average (50,000,000) of the last ten years, but the deficit will be made up by Italian wines and those made to France from dried raisins. Of these latter we hall doubtless receive a liberal supply here. -The liquor traffic is usually brisk in the

neighborhood of a large cemetery, but rarely intrudes

into the premises as at Evanston, Ill., where five bar ooms were open within the graveyard bounds. It was a mmon sight, before a recent reform, to see drunken men lying on the graves, and in some cases they were neurners gone astray from funeral processions. —A projected hotel in Toledo will have no arroom, but in its stead a small chapel, in which the guests may hold religious services. The man who is going to build this house believes that hotels are wickeder

than the average of travellers, and he means to provide eccommedations especially for Christians. He is said to be wealthy enough to try the experiment without danger -There is in Roumelia a valley known as he Kezanlik, entirely given up to rose culture. During the flowering season it is from the top of the hills on either side one mass of flowers. So saturated is the air with the perfume that it clings to the hair and the clothes, and the

wholesale in Paris at 1,500 and 2,000 trancs the kilo, and a retailed at 5,000 france and over. -The French are notoriously an ingenious people. The dearth of came this season has created a new art. The juices of pheasants, partridues, and similar ands is extracted by a process imperceptible to the bayer of the blids, and these juices, placed in hermetically sealed bottles, are subsequently used to give a gamey flafor to entres of pigeons and chickens, which are repre-

scent remains for days on the latter. The essence sells

sented, and, above all, charged for, as the real article. -A German journal relates a story of Wagner and Lachner, the Bavarian composer of "Cather-ine Cornaro." The two were never friendly, and years ago, when a mutual friend brought them together and introduced them to each other, in the hope that acquainance might result in a better understanding, Wagner lerr Lachner." Luchner, irritated at the other's t

and manner, replied bluntly; "But not I of you."

—A photographer's business was bad at Crawfordville, Minn., and he planned to better his cir cumstances by producing some supernatural phenomena. First, hiring the only tavers in the village, so that he might be prepared to profit by the crowds which he expected to draw, he used his camera to surreptitiously throw a luminous figure of the Virgin Mary on the trust of the Roman Catholic church. There was great excitement, but the priest discovered the trick, refused to become a partner in the enterprise, and drove the operator

-The Government of Jamaica are desirous of encouraging the planting of Peruvian cinchona trees in the island. The soil and chimate are not less favorable than those in the East Indian plantations, in the Neilcherry hills, whence so large and valuable a quantity of bark and quinine is now annually obtained. With this view the Government announce that they will grant lands at a nominal price to any persons who may be prepared to embark in such an undertaking on terms calcuated to insure that the aliotments shall be used for this purpose only. -Farnborough Hall, the new home of the

Empress Eugenie, stands in grounds of 260 acres; well timbered, with splendid sardens, and amid a charaing homelike country. The estate was bought for her for £50,000, aithough it is said that the mansion alone could not have been built for much less than £90,000 Alterstions are being made which were originally estimated to cost £17,000, but it is probable that nearly three times that sum will be expended. The property formerly be onged to the late Mr. Longman, the publisher, who had made it very beautiful. -The wonderful pantomimic performances

of the Ravel family are still remembered in this country Marietta, one of the minor members of the company married a show agent named Hamley, and under his di rection travelled as the French Spy. after the return of the four principals to France, until increasing are and flesh untitled her for the role. An old manager tells the St Louis E par from that tempret and Jerome Raver are sill living in Toulouse, France, aged 70 and 65. They retired on the tertune made in America, built beaution villag and have led easy, luxurious, and highly reputable lives. -A train on the Northern Pacific was

twice obstructed by buffiness some days are nearthe border line between Montana and Doseta, and was forced to come almost to a standard. There were a num-ber of soldiers aboard armed with repeating rills, and nearly every passenger had one or more revolute.

They all joined in a brise file at the buffshes which numbered sixteen the first time and two ity to there the second; but the animals seemed who is indifferent to the bullets. None of them fell or even showed sens of

treate at the arms to a district a most and arms and action of worms. "We have sent the save district their mental qualities, "that we are all find the doubted whether they make as most rather than the doubted whether they make as most rather than the doubted whether they make as most rather than the doubted whether they make as most rather than the doubted whether they make as most rather than the doubted whether they make as most rather than the doubted whether they make as most rather than the doubted whether they make the most rather than the doubted whether they make the doubted whether they are they are the doubted whether they are the are they are the are they are the are the are the are the are the are they are they are they are the are moust engly the pleasure of eating. Their extra present is streng to each bestyre me local to a first order

The state of the North, blogi for mercy asshed __ Possergi.